

# The People's Press.

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## The People's Press.

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### Poetry.

#### My Song in the Night.

The long dark night has passed,  
Heavy with grief and fears,  
And streaming up the eastern sky  
The blessed light appears.  
Then who has done so much for me,  
What can I do this day for thee?

"Now lean on me," he said,  
"And not on broken reeds;  
Lean hard, thou art so faint and weak;  
I'll care for all thy needs."  
"I'll bear thy burdens, soothe thy fears,  
And wipe away thy falling tears."

I take thee at thy word,  
O Lord, my Rock, my strength!  
Away, false fears and anxious cares,  
Heaven will be reached at length;  
And till I gain that blessed shore,  
Help me each day to serve thee more.

### Select Miscellany.

#### WHAT A WOMAN DID.

When I first came to New York, at the age of twelve years to seek my fortune, I can call myself a precocious chap without danger of being accused of an unusual degree of self-appreciation. I was quick to learn everything, the bad as well as the good. My employer used profane language. I picked up the oaths he dropped with a naturalness that surprised even myself. The boys in the office all chewed tobacco. This was a little the hardest job I ever attempted, but after two weeks of nausea and indescribable stomach wrenchings, I came off victorious, and could get away with my paper a day with the best of them.

One afternoon I was sent with a note from my employer to a house in the upper part of the city. I hadn't anything to read, but I had plenty of tobacco, and with that I proposed to entertain myself during the two or three hours I must spend upon the passage. For some distance I did not notice who were beside me, but by-and-by a lady said very softly and pleasantly:

"Would you please, little boy, be more careful? I am going to a party this afternoon, and I should hate to have my dress spoiled."

I looked into her face. It was the sweetest face I ever saw. Pale, earnest and loving; to my boyish heart it was the countenance of an angel.

There was very little that I could say. I managed to dispose of my tobacco, however, and wiped my mouth very carefully, all of which I felt certain she saw and mentally commented upon.

"Have you a mother, little boy?" she next asked in the same tone.

"No, ma'am," I answered, and I felt my throat filling up, and I knew I must swallow mighty fast to keep from sobbing.

"You have a father, then, I suppose?" she kept on.

"No, ma'am; no father."

"Brothers and sisters?"

"Neither, ma'am."

"Then the little boy is all alone in the world?"

"Alone, ma'am."

"How long has your mother been dead?" and the dear woman looked away from my face, and waited until I could speak.

"Two years," I answered.

"And did you love her?" came next.

"Dearly," was all I could say.

She was silent a moment, and then said so sweetly,—oh, I never shall forget it:

"And what do you think your dear mother would say—how do you think she would feel—to know that her little boy was guilty of such a disgusting habit as this?" pointing to my cheek where the tell-tale quid had vainly tried to stand its ground. "I must leave you now," she continued, "but here is my card, and if you come to me on almost any evening I shall be glad to see you, and perhaps we can be of service to each other."

She gave me her little gloved hand, and to my dying day I shall never forget the sensation of that moment. I could not bear to part with her without her. I felt that I could do nothing, with her I could grow to a man's estate—a man in the true sense of the word. From that moment tobacco never passed my lips.

As soon as I could summon courage I called upon that lady. Well do I remember how my heart beat as I waited in the elegant parlor for her to come down; and how awkward I felt as I followed my guide to her private sitting room. Here she got at every point of my life, and before I had her good-bye it was arranged that I should spend two evenings of each week at her house, and study on these occasions just what she thought best. No lover ever looked forward to a meeting with the mistress of his heart any more ardently than I did to those meetings with my friend.

I grew careful of my personal appearance, careful of my conversation, and strove in every way to be worthy of this noble friendship. Two years passed in this delightful manner—two years that made me. My friend not only attended to my studies, striving all the while to sow the right kind of spiritual seed, but she procured me a situation with a particular

friend of hers, where I remain to this day. Nobody but God knows what I owe to this woman.

During the last three months of those two years I noticed that she grew constantly pale and thin; she never was betrayed into speaking of herself. Sometimes when I would ask her if she was worse than usual she would reply:

"Oh, no! I am only a little tired—that is all."

One evening she kept me by her sofa much longer than her custom, while she arranged lessons and laid out work enough, it seemed to me, for months.

"Why so much to-night?" I inquired, conscious that my heart ached, and vaguely suspecting the cause.

"Because, dear," she answered, "I do not want you to come for the next week, and I am anxious that you should have sufficient work to anticipate, as well as to keep you busy, I think I can trust you to be a good boy, John?"

"I think you can, ma'am," I answered almost sobbing.

"If I should see your mother, my boy, before long, what shall I say to her for you?"

Then I knew all, and my grief knew no bounds. It is no use to go on. She died two days after; and when I hear folks saying: "There's a woman at the bottom of it," I feel like telling the whole world what a woman did for me.—*American Citizen.*

### THE JUDICIAL EMBROGLIO.

The Opinion of His Honor Judge Kerr, in the Matter of Judge John M. Cloud vs. Judge Thos. J. Wilson.

It will be remembered that at the last term of Orange Superior Court, His Honor Judge Kerr presiding, Judge Cloud brought action against Judge Thomas J. Wilson, of the 8th Judicial District, claiming that under the Constitution the election of Judge Wilson was illegal and that he had a right to hold over. The case commenced in Yadkin county Court, but was removed to Orange. We herewith append the decision of Judge Kerr in full:

State of North Carolina, Orange County Superior Court—Fall Term, 1874.

State of North Carolina on the relation of T. L. Hargrove, Attorney General, at the instance of John M. Cloud vs. Thomas J. Wilson. Opinion on the "case agreed."

This case having been commenced in the Superior Court of Yadkin county and transferred to this Court, and the parties by their Attorneys having submitted a "case agreed," as deemed material for the determination of the matters at issue, and the cause being arranged on both sides, and duly considered by the Court it is adjudged,

1. That the words of the Constitution, article 4, section 31, "all vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this article of this Constitution" refer to a vacancy happening after the office had been filled by an incumbent who was elected at the first election under the Constitution, and that a failure of a person elected as Judge at such first election to qualify, and who was at the time of such election and subsequently holding the office of District Attorney of the United States, an office incompatible with the discharge of the duties of a Judge of the Superior Court of the State of North Carolina, did not constitute a vacancy occurring in the office of a Judge, which could be filled by the appointment of the Governor. If he could appoint in one such case he must have had the right to appoint to all the offices of Judges of the Superior Court if none elected at the first election, held under the Constitution, had qualified. But it will be seen by reference to article 14, section 5, of the Constitution that such a power for the Governor cannot be claimed, but the Judges in office when the Constitution was adopted were to hold their positions "until their successors shall have been chosen and duly qualified according to the provisions of the Constitution." If this view be correct the appointment by the Governor of the plaintiff as Judge of the 8th Judicial District was not in accordance with the Constitution. There seems to be no provision in case of a failure of a person elected as Judge at the first election to qualify. As the Constitution then stood the Judges were elected by the whole vote of the State, and it is provided in article 1, section 37, "This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people." It is considered that in such a case the people having retained a right, the exercise of it could be had under the machinery authorized by the Legislature and the appointment being in that view merely a *de facto* officer could be replaced by one elected by the people of the whole State or of the 8th Judicial District, if so directed by the Legislature under Art. III, Sec. 27, of the Constitution.

II. In regard to the allotment of the Judges of the Superior Court into two classes, it is considered that those Justices of the Supreme Court who had qualified (if a majority of the whole number) could proceed with and superintend the division as the requirement of Art. IV, Sec. 25, of the Constitution is considered as directory and not imperative requiring the attendance of the Chief Justice and four Associate Justices.

But it is not seen how any one, who was not then a Judge of the Superior Court could be allotted to any term.

III. Supposing, however, that the appointment by the Governor of the plaintiff was properly made, the question then recurs upon the proper construction to be given to the words "and the appointees shall hold their places until the next regular election," Art. IV, Sec. 31, of the Constitution. It is considered that the words, "next regular election," refers to an election to be held for Judges, which it will be seen by reference to Section 25, of Art. IV, was to occur every four years. It is contended by the counsel for the plaintiff that the proper construction to be placed on these words is reached by adding "until the next regular election for Judges of this Judicial District" (which would be equivalent to saying) for the unexpired term of the Judge chosen for that District. It will be seen, that the expression "for the unexpired term" occurs in several sections of

Art. IV, of the Constitution, and in the section immediately preceding the one under consideration, (Sec. 30.) this expression is used "In case of a vacancy existing for any cause in any of the offices created by this section, the Commissioners for the county may appoint to such office for the unexpired term." The language both as to the vacancy and the term of the appointee being changed in section 31, must have some meaning. Resolving any doubt that may be entertained in favor of the people, under the section of the Bill of Rights heretofore quoted and section 28 of said Art. I, it is considered that the expression "until the next regular election" is not the same as "for the unexpired term." By Art. IV, Sec. 32, it is provided "the officers elected at the first election held under this Constitution shall hold their offices for the terms prescribed for them respectively next ensuing after the next regular election for members of the General Assembly, but their terms shall begin upon the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States." No one not elected at the first election could make any claim under this section to hold for a term of eight years after the 1st Thursday of August, 1870, which has been decided to be the next regular election for members of the General Assembly. Nor could the term of the mere appointee have begun "upon the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States," as sec. 32 prescribes the time when the term of those elected at the first election was to begin and end; so section 31 prescribes the time when successors to appointees are to commence to discharge their duties, viz: when the regular election for Judges, which was expected to occur every four years, should take place, and distinguished from the regular elections for members of the General Assembly, which were to occur every two years as prescribed in Art. II, sec. 29. It is therefore adjudged that John M. Cloud is not entitled to the office of Judge of the 8th Judicial District as claimed in the complaint. It is further adjudged that Thomas J. Wilson having been duly elected under an act of the General Assembly, chapter 118, laws of 1874-75, and commissioned by His Excellency, Curtis H. Brogden, is the lawful and rightful Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, and entitled to hold the courts thereof.

It is ordered that this action be dismissed at the cost of said plaintiff and claimant, John M. Cloud, to be taxed by the Clerk.

### THE POLITICAL EARTHQUAKE.

#### Speech of Senator Thurman.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Democrats of this city serenaded Senator A. G. Thurman, of Ohio, to-night at his residence here. A large crowd was present. In response, Senator Thurman returned his thanks for the opportunity afforded him to participate in their rejoicing, and said:

When I think of it, it is not a dreadful thing, and calculated to bring terror to every loyal bosom, to see you, with drum and fife, with trumpet and cymbal, and with mighty shouts that rend the air, celebrating the conquest of Massachusetts by the terrible Ku Klux. [Laughter.]

Was it not enough that these awful and godless fellows had intimidated the peaceable, amiable and honest carpet-baggers and seal-wags, and their followers down South, and obtained the mastery over that fair portion of the Republic? Was it at all necessary that they should invade the North, and by intimidating Republicans, carry Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, and Delaware and New Jersey, and to cap the climax, overrun New York and put Massachusetts in their breeches pocket. [Applause.] Politicians and editors are scratching their heads to find out the causes of our victories, when every one who has carefully read and inwardly digested the history of the Southern outrages, the manifestoes of Attorney-General Williams, the proceedings of the Chattanooga Convention, the affidavits of Major Merrill and the telegrams of Marshal Packard, knows full well that there is but one cause, and that is, intimidation.

The devil-inspired party, as that venerable, Christian statesman, Gerrit Smith, calls the Democracy, has so frightened the peace-loving Radicals from Pennsylvania by to the Rio Grande, that many of them in sheer terror have voted the Democratic ticket, and yet more of them did not vote at all—[renewed laughter]—and, as if there is nothing that these devil-inspired men will not dare to perpetrate, they have, without the least fear or trembling, laid their profane hands upon the head of the brave and patriotic Butler, and shrieked the disloyal cry: "Benjamin, depart!" [Laughter and applause.]

Now, my friends, I pray you, don't think me frivolous because I talk in this way. Year after year, our victories in the South have been falsely attributed to intimidation, and member after member of Congress duly elected has lost his seat upon this false charge. At every election for years Southern outrages have been the battle-cry of

#### RADICAL POLITICIANS IN THE NORTH.

and the justification for laws that disgrace civilization, and usurpations that lay the axe at the root of republican institutions. But what can manufacturers of false pretenses say now when our triumphs at the North are even more signal than those at the South, when even Massachusetts, persistent and unvarying, habit-bound Massachusetts, sets the seal of her condemnation upon Radical misrule, and for the first time in nearly half a century seats an honest Democrat in her gubernatorial chair? And, in this connection, was it not right, gentlemen, that I should refer to Benjamin F. Butler, who, in accepting his last nomination, gave as his chief reason for wishing to remain in Congress, his will and ability to still further blind and repress the Southern people? But the time had passed by when his persecuting cry found a ready response in the hearts of his constituents. The time had passed when violations of the constitution, contempt for justice, disregard of sound policy and neglect of the interests of the people could be all overlooked under the influence of passion and prejudice, and hence the result you see. He raised the black flag of persecution, and under that hateful banner sought to main-

tain his place in Congress. The people raised the white flag, not of defeat, but of peace, and said to the would-be persecutor, "stay thou at home." If you ask me, fellow-citizens, what are the causes of our victories, I answer discontent with Radical rule. If you ask me for the reason of this discontent, I answer that our Radical rulers have in the last nine years persistently set at naught every instinct, feeling, habit and teaching of

#### THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Americans are a constitution-loving people, but no regard has been paid to the constitution by our rulers. Americans are a liberty-loving people, but liberty has been remorselessly trampled under foot. Americans are a home-rule-loving people, but home-rule has been treated with scorn and contempt, and Congress assumes and exercises the powers of an omnipotent Parliament. Americans are an honesty-loving people, but Credit Mobiliers, Sanborn contractors, custom-house frauds and Washington rings have made corruption almost a synonym for Government.

If the Government was to be held responsible for the manifold embarrassments now upon the country they could not be attributed to the Democratic party, as that party had no power in the land for the past twelve years. The Republican party had triumphed in a majority in both Houses of Congress and absolute control of the finances of the country.

In reply to a cry of "how about the independent press?" he said the independent press had accomplished work during the past year which would redound to its honor as long as the press lasts. In reply to the question "how about the third term?" Mr. Thurman said:

My friend, the White House has not given up that idea yet. He is trying to fight it out on that line if it takes a year and a half. If the President don't want a third term, why, in the heaven's name, don't he say so? He (Thurman) saw in a newspaper a few days ago that General Grant did not consider it consistent with his dignity to make any denial of being a candidate for a third term. That was a very poor apology for the subject? or did he think that the Radical party of South Carolina was so utterly contemptible he could not answer it?

### HON. A. W. VENABLE vs. CONVENTION.

To the Editors of the Oxford Leader:—It is with deep concern that I observe the agitation of the convention question in our State—not that I doubt the propriety of constitutional reform, which seems so obvious that it seems impossible for any one to hesitate, as to its ultimate necessity.

I feel most painfully the evils of which the advocates of a Convention complain, but, unwilling to resort to a remedy which might possibly render of no avail all that we have achieved by our triumph in the elections in August last.

I feel as though it would restore in some measure our self-respect, if the degradation of radical rule could be obliterated from the history of North Carolina; but the fact remains, the history remains, and the grave question now is how shall we restore our standing as a State?

The triumph of last August was secured by making issues which were obvious, warning the people of the evils which immediately threatened them, and the degradation which awaited them, and thus bringing together the masses in their strength and power, which resulted in the complete overthrow of our antagonists.

The great question is: is now the proper time to raise new issues? Is it prudent to risk all the fruits of our late victory upon another appeal to the people, when that appeal is disapproved by many of our friends? Is it discreet to create a division in our own ranks, and then present a divided front to an enemy, beaten at present, but watchful and sagacious to avail themselves of any advantage which our dissensions may afford them?

This is more obvious when we reflect that a majority already elected to the legislature have the power to submit to the people all the amendments which are necessary. The various amendments can be fully discussed in our legislative halls, the people will become familiar with them in all their bearings, and thus be prepared to give an intelligent vote on each one.

The agitation will be confined to the legislature, and their work submitted to the people, who, if they approve will adopt, if they disapprove will reject. It is also most desirable to avoid the expense attending a convention. The people of North Carolina are worn down by taxation, poor and impoverished, and can bear but few more burdens.

Besides all this we need peace and repose. History but repeats itself. No free people can prosper who are frequently altering their fundamental law. It renders everything uncertain and in the end ruinous. I knew North Carolina before the first convention, a body of distinguished men presided over by Nathaniel Macon, and composed of men remarkable for both their sagacity and integrity, and the wisest of them informed me that the most that they had effected was to prevent great damage to the Constitution.

I voted against that convention, and I look back with astonishment at the practical perfection of that Constitution thus subjected to amendment.

Mr. Macon told me that the old Constitution of North Carolina was the best that wit of man had ever devised. That Constitution had no provision for amendment, and aspiring politicians agitated the question until in an evil hour the people called a convention. The result of this has been painful history, illustrated by every Constitutional convention called since, the present Constitution being the worst of them all.

Yet even this being so, still the people have it in their power to amend it without a convention, and it gives us something to fall back upon, and a place to start from for future amendments.

Upon whatever subject the people think often and think long they ultimately think right. The fundamental law of no State should be tampered with hastily. Let us quietly reconstruct, and patiently consider the evils under which we suffer, and from time to time remove those evils in a manner which the Constitution dictates, and my hopes for the future will be greatly brightened.

These are the opinions of an old man, who has not been an inattentive observer of current events, and who, feeling a profound interest in the welfare of his State, takes the liberty of making these suggestions to his fellow citizens.

Yours respectfully,  
A. W. VENABLE.

Oxford, N. C., Nov. 4, 1874.

### A Startling Scene in the Streets of Baltimore.

FOUR MAD COWS AT LARGE—A MAN DISMEMBERED.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday morning four wild cows were being driven along Charles street, Baltimore, and when crossing Baltimore street they escaped from the rope which bound them and from their drivers, and ran at a furious pace down Baltimore street, taking the full width of the street, tossing their heads and lashing their tails, as if in enjoyment of their newly acquired liberty. The streets at that hour were full of pedestrians, who ran in affright into the adjacent stores for safety while a large crowd of men and boys followed after the cattle. Two of the enraged animals turned down Light street toward the wharf, knocking down a lady and injuring her slightly. One continued down Baltimore street to Calvert, when it was caught and secured by Sergeant Parks, Officer Mitchell, and several citizens. The other ran out North Calvert street, creating an alarm along that street until Monument street was reached, which the animal selected as its route to the east, and no one interrupted its career until at Aisquith street, when a colored man named Alexander Freeman interfered with the further progress of the infuriated animal.

It made a sudden plunge at him, tossing him in the air and across the street upon the sidewalk. What he was reached it was found that he had been terribly gored in the leg and abdomen. He was assisted to the house of his wife, but she not being in, he was taken in a wagon to his mother's residence, No. 7, Spring Garden avenue, where he was attended by a number of physicians, who were of the opinion that his injuries were literally dismembered. The wound extends some ten inches in length up the front of the abdomen and lower part of the stomach, and from this his intestines protruded. After going Freeman the maddened animal rushed at a white man crossing the street, and tossed him into the air. The man came down again within reach of its horns, and was again tossed to the ground. The animal rushed at the man to toss him again, but its head struck the ground, and the force of its attempt threw it completely over, and while down a colored man named Frank Smith secured it, while officer Carless killed it with an ax.

### IS NOW OFFERED

#### New & Seasonable

many of which are

Particular attention is called

BOMBASINE and PUI

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A fine line of CASHMERE,

ALPACA

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Cash customers will

Salem, N. C., Sept. 17th, 1874.

### FALL and W

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Twenty-three brigands, who in the summer had committed a robbery at a watering place on the French frontier, were recently brought to the scene of their exploits, to be shot there by Spanish troops. The troops were at fifteen yards distance. Ten men fell at the first fire. Eight fell at the second, and the other five ran away, the bullets having cut the cords that bound them. One was last seen pursued by four soldiers, who continued firing. How many lives has a cat?

A movement is on foot in England, backed by ample funds, for the purpose of securing to farm laborers an interest in the land. It has become extremely popular, and is supported by capitalists and industrial landlords.

Ex-President Johnson has upon his place at Greenville, Tenn., two large weeping willows that have grown from Sprigs taken by a traveler from the tree that formerly overshadowed the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena.

### GENERAL NEWS

GRANGES.—On the first day of October, according to an official bulletin issued by the Secretary of the National Grange, there were in the several States 20,800 subordinate Granges. During the preceding month 409 new granges had been instituted. The next session of the National Grange will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, on the first Wednesday in February, 1875. The Granges represented in each State are as follows: Alabama, 632; Arkansas, 504; California, 331; Connecticut, 3; Delaware, 14; Florida, 97; Georgia, 639; Indiana, 1,991; Iowa, 2,000; Kansas, 1,350; Kentucky, 1,425; Louisiana, 186; Maine, 39; Maryland, 118; Massachusetts, 74; Michigan, 509; Minnesota, 540; Mississippi, 623; Missouri, 1,892; Nebraska, 595; New Hampshire, 37; New Jersey, 80; New York, 238; North Carolina, 460; Nevada, 5; Ohio, 1,084; Oregon, 174; Pennsylvania, 349; South Carolina, 313; Tennessee, 1,003; Texas, 687; Vermont, 125; Virginia, 110; Wisconsin, 505; Colorado, 65; Dakota, 55; Canada, 61; Idaho, 25; Montana, 23; Indian Territory, 4.

Extract from the address of Col. Dr. J. Goodwin, of Portsmouth, Va., before the R. & T. R. A. Society on the 2d of November: "There are but ten States in the Union that pay out, annually, for agricultural labor more than Virginia, and but twelve more than North Carolina. North Carolina produces, annually, in bushels of Indian corn, 18,454,215; of wheat, 2,895,869; of oats, 3,220,105; of rice, 2,059,087; in hales of cotton, 144,935. In cotton production she is the eighth State in the Union. Number bushels of sweet potatoes she produces, 3,971,840; in pounds of tobacco, 11,150,087; of wax, 109,054; and of honey, 1,404,040. In honey, she produces more than any other State in the Union, except Illinois, and she, but a few pounds more. In farming implements she expends, annually, the sum of \$3,312,856. North Carolina excels in many other productions too numerous here to mention. The total annual value of her productions is \$57,845,940, and most of these products that are for sale, find their market at and through the port of her sister, Virginia."

THAT ROCK IN THE ATLANTIC.—The "rock" of Captain Plassio is now quite effectually exploded by Captain Butcher, of the North German Lloyd steamer Berlin, now at this port, who states that on the 16th of September, in forty-one degrees one minute north and sixty degrees forty-three minutes west, he sighted a floating object, copper mounted, which proved to be the wreck of a vessel about 130 feet long, and that Captain Underhill, of the *Brannagh* weig, also of the North German line, reported having sighted on the 8th of September, in thirty-nine degrees thirty-seven minutes north, and sixty-one degrees seven minutes west, a floating wreck "from 160 to 170 feet" in length. The differences of location are accounted for by the difference in time of the observation and the drifting of the Gulf stream, which at this season drives rapidly north. The difference as to the dimensions of the object are of little consequence.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CAR LOAD.—Some one who has been investigating the subject says that, in general, 20,008 pounds is a car load, or 70 barrels of salt, 70 of lime, 90 of flour, 60 of whisky, 200 sacks of flour, 6 cords of hard wood, 7 of soft, 18 to 20 head of cattle, 50 to 60 head of hogs, 80 to 100 head of sheep, 6,000 feet of solid board, 17,000 feet of siding, 18,000 feet of flooring, 40,000 shingles, 4 less of hard lumber, 4 less green lumber, 1-10 less of joist, scantling, and all other large lumber; 340 bushels of wheat, 360 of corn, 680 of oats, 400 of barley, 360 of flaxseed, 350 of apples, 480 of Irish potatoes, 360 of sweet potatoes, 1,000 bushels of bran.

A MILLIONAIRE BECOMES A PAUPER.—We find in one of our exchanges a sketch of one Francis Lacroix, a French octoroon, who, before the war, was the fashionable tailor of New Orleans. He became a millionaire and retired from business. The war diminished his revenues, and then came the carpet-baggers, whose tax bills became larger every year. At length his taxes amounted to \$75,000. He could not pay them, and his property was sold and gobbled up by the ravenous carpet-baggers. The millionaire is now a pauper.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Baptist controversy in New York over close communion is bearing fruit very rapidly. We have already noticed the expulsion of the Lee Avenue church, Brooklyn—the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, pastor—from the Association, for expressing its determination to uphold and practice open communion. Since this event, the Gethsemane church of the same city has voluntarily withdrawn, and the Marcy Avenue church—the Rev. G. F. Pentecost—expelled a year or two ago for transgressing Baptist dogmas, is about to do the same.

There is an apple tree now standing on a farm in Rollinsford, New Hampshire, which was planted one hundred and twenty-five years ago, and is still in good bearing condition. Its owner says that there has not been a year since his remembrance that this tree has not produced fruit. There is another still living at York, Me., which was brought from England in a tub two hundred years ago; and one in Bristol, two hundred years old, that still bears fruit.

It is estimated that of 12,000,000 of women in America, 11,000,000 wear calico dresses, more or less; that the spirit of economy has, during the past year induced them to forego one dress apiece from their usual outfit; that the average calico dress contains eleven yards, and that, consequently, there has been a loss to the trade by this retrenchment of 121,000,000 yards. This is nearly the entire produce of all the mills of Massachusetts for a year.

THE PEANUT CROP.—For the year ending September 30, the people of the United States consumed 580,000 bushels of peanuts. Tennessee furnished 186,000 bushels, Virginia, 225,000, North Carolina, 60,000, and the rest, 126,000 bushels, was imported from Africa. The maturing Virginia crop is said to be large, probably about 350,000 bushels, while the new North Carolina crop is estimated at 120,000 bushels.

LONDON, October 31.—It is reported that there are fifteen hundred persons sick with typhoid fever in the town of Yarm, over in the county of Lancashire, being more than one-sixth of the population.











FALL 1874.

FALL 1874.

M. H. LANGFELD,

WINSTON, N. C.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

I have now on hand, and am receiving one of THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF MERCHANDISE ever offered in this market, and every one would do well to call on me before purchasing their Fall supplies. I took greater care in selecting this stock of Goods than I have ever done heretofore, and can safely promise to sell you goods at least from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than any other house in this place, as I buy for cash only. My stock consists in part of the following

DRY GOODS.

**Dress Goods**—I took particular pains in this line, and offer to the Ladies the following Goods, at as low prices as they can be purchased in any Northern city: Black and colored Silks, Irish Poplins, Empress Cloth, Cashmeres, Satins, French Merinos, all wool Delains, Plaid Poplins. I make BLACK ALPACAS A SPECIALTY. Prints, with and without sidebands, Ginghams, Plaid Osnaburg, Wool and Cotton Flannel, all colors of Opera Flannel, Cambrics, all grades of Bedding, from 12½ to 60 cents per yard.

Bleached and Unbleached Domestic 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 Goods in prices ranging from 8 to 25 cents per yard, and an extra discount by the piece. Sheet and Pillow-cases, 10-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 5-4, a large assortment, and very low. Table-cloths, Towels and Napkins, all qualities, and at very low prices.

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS & NOTIONS!

I cannot be excelled in this line. I keep almost everything, and it would take up too much space to mention all. All I can say is: Ask for anything in that line and I think I can suit you.

PIECE GOODS!

All kinds of Cashmeres, Kerseys, Broadcloth, Doeskins, Satinets, Cassinet, Ladies' Cloth. Waterproof in green, blue, gold, gray and black; Jeans, and in fact all that could be asked for, and at prices to suit everybody.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

As heretofore, so have I made it again my aim this season to have the BEST AND LATEST STYLES of

Ready-made Clothing

in the city. We have a full line in Men's Boy's, Youth's and Children's Suits of all qualities and prices. Gentlemen, if you want to buy a FINE SUIT which fits well, and at a reasonable price, go to

LANGFELD'S STORE

and you will certainly get suited—my aim is to please all. In connection with my Clothing Department I keep a fine assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

such as white Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Bows, Scarfs and Ties, Suspender, linen and paper Collars and Cuffs, and all kinds of Goods belonging in this line and to make your outfit complete.

BOOTS & SHOES!

We have in store an assortment of Boots and Shoes that cannot be excelled! Ladies Shoes, cloth button Gaiters, lace Gaiters, Morocco button Gaiters and Shoes and calf skin Shoes. In men's wear we have Gaiters, Oxford Ties, English Ties, Balmorals, Brogans, fine calf Boots, kip and grain Boots, India Rubber Over-Shoes. In Misses' Boy's and Children's wear we have a complete assortment at prices to suit all.

OUR STOCK OF HATS AND CAPS

is heavy, and we feel confident of being able to suit all in style and price.

WINSTON, N. C., OCTOBER 22, 1874-43.

THE SALEM ALMANAC IS THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR ALMANAC IN THE STATE.

BLUM'S  
Farmer's & Planter's  
ALMANAC  
FOR THE YEAR  
1875.

The increased edition of this Almanac will enable us to supply all demands.

For sale wholesale and retail by  
L. V. & E. T. BLUM,  
Salem, N. C.

A GRAND GIFT CONCERT will be given in the City of Greensboro, N. C.,  
December 31, 1874,

for the purpose of erecting an  
Odd Fellows Temple.

The Grand Gift is the  
Benbow House,  
WORTH \$60,000.00,  
GRAND CASH GIFT  
\$10,000.

Real Estate Gifts, \$81,500  
Cash, \$88,500  
Only 100,000 tickets to be issued.  
Price of Tickets \$2.50.

AGENTS WANTED.  
For further particulars, address the Manager, Box 8, Greensboro, N. C.  
C. P. MENDENHALL,  
Manager.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS CHEAPEST  
Ellison Creek Nurseries.

SITUATED 2 MILES SOUTH OF LEWISVILLE, FORSYTH COUNTY, and 5 MILES NORTH-WEST OF CLEMMONSVILLE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.

First established in 1862, by R. L. CRAFT, Nursery, colored and improved, 1870, by R. L. CRAFT and J. P. BINKLEY, the present proprietors.

We take pleasure in stating to our friends and the public generally, that we have on hand for sale during the fall of 1874 and Spring of 1875, a very fine lot of

FRUIT TREES and GRAPES, VINES, for the accommodation of those who wish to plant trees or vines, and have not the money on hand, we will take Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats or Bacon in exchange for trees at selling prices.

Great pains have been taken to select only the best and most reliable varieties.

Examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. For further particulars address  
R. L. CRAFT, } Proprietors,  
J. P. BINKLEY, }  
Lewisville, Forsyth Co., N. C.  
Sept. 17, 1874-38-39.

CHAS. W. VOGLER,  
S. W. CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE,  
SALEM, N. C.

FANCY GROCERIES, FRUITS AND CONFECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

ORANGES, LEMONS, COCOA-NUTS, FIGS, RAISINS, FINE FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CANDY, FANCY CAKES, CANNED FRUITS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, &c., &c., &c.

FINE CIGARS,  
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

BRIGGS & BRO'S  
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Flour-Pots, Pipes and Domestic Earthen-Ware.

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, CUAL OIL, SALT, SHOES, DRUGS, SPICES, PATENT MEDICINES, PAPER, ENVELOPES, POCKET KNIVES, COLLARS, PORTMONAIES, &c., &c.

Feb. 5, 1874-6.

FISK'S PATENT

METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

For Ordinary Interments, Depositing in Vaults and Transportation they have no rival.

THEY ARE MADE OF THE MOST IMPERISHABLE MATERIALS, AND ARE ENAMELLED INSIDE AND OUT TO PREVENT RUST, AND THE EXTERIOR HAS A FINE ROSEWOOD FINISH

When properly cemented, the remains of the deceased are free from irritation of water or depredations of vermin, and may without offensive odor be kept as long as desired, thus obviating the necessity of hasty burials.

Their long and successful use, and the approbation given them renders unnecessary any extended notice of their valuable advantages.

W. M. RAYMOND MFG. COMPANY,  
PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE BY  
PATTERSON & CO,  
DEALERS IN  
General Merchandise,  
Largest Stock Kept in the County.  
SALEM, N. C.  
Feb. 12, 1874-75.

PUMP

Making and Repairing.

THE undersigned is prepared to make NEW PUMPS, and do GENERAL REPAIRING, such as putting in NEW STOCKS, PLUNGERS, VALVES, &c., at short notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. Orders respectfully solicited.

Agent for the well known "Cucumber Pump."  
J. T. PHILLIPS.  
Salem, Forsyth Co. Sept. 3, 1874. 38-42

POND'S EXTRACT CURES

Neuralgia, Piles, Headache, Diarrhoea, Boils, Soreness, Lameness, Burns, Sprains, Toothache, Scalds, Wounds, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Bruises, Rheumatism, Hemorrhages, &c.

CURED BY POND'S EXTRACT

Great Family Medicines.

Dr. GREEN'S FIT CURE!  
The Great Remedy for Epilepsy, &c.

COMPOUND EX. CORYDALIS!  
The Great Vegetable Alternative, &c.

Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Eruptions on the Skin, and all diseases arising from impure Blood.

MEDICATED HONEY!  
A Sovereign Balm for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of the air-passages and Lungs. By its timely use many supposed cases of Consumption are promptly relieved and the Lungs restored to health.

NEURALGIA SPECIFIC!  
A prominent, positive and permanent relief for the excruciating pains of Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sciatica.

Prepared only by  
Drs. GREEN, LINDEY & BENTLEY,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
For Sale at the BOOK STORE.

F. C. CARTLAND,

GENERAL AGENT FOR  
THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE,  
HIGH POINT, N. C.

THIS has been long tested as a first-class and thoroughly reliable Family Sewing Machine, doing heavy as well as the finest work, is the only one

Having the Reversible Feed, and can be furnished as a table or back-feed Machine. The prices are reduced \$25.00, so as to bring it within reach of all who need a first-class

MACHINE.

Clubs of three or more are allowed a still FURTHER REDUCTION, which can be ascertained by application at this office.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction GUARANTEED.

Liberal arrangements will be made with reliable parties to act as agents.

NEW GARDEN, 7th Mo., 28th, 1874.

This is to certify that we have used the Florence Sewing Machine at this institution for about one year. Having previously used several other kinds, we have found none which so fully meets the demand for heavy and light work at the same time running so quietly and easily, and we take pleasure in recommending the Florence to all who are in need of a reliable Sewing Machine.

ELIZABETH A. COX,  
Matron New Garden Boarding School.  
Sept. 17, 1874-38-39.

LUMBER,  
SHINGLES and BRICK.

WE have now, and expect to keep constantly on hand for sale at our MILL IN SALEM, a large lot of SAWED OAK and FINE LUMBER of almost any size and quality, both green and dried. We have also on hand a large lot of SHINGLES and BRICK which we will sell at reasonable rates.

We are prepared to furnish parties wishing to build, with any material they may desire, in quantities large or small, immediately or at short notice. PLANING, MATCHING, and all kinds of WOOD WORK done promptly, and at reasonable rates.

Salem, N. C., May 23, 1874-22-42.

Land for Sale and Rent.

I have several tracts of land for sale, some well improved, and others without improvements, and embracing some good fresh tobacco land.

I have also several farms to rent for next year, which are in good order.

No cropper need apply unless well known, or recommended by responsible parties.

For further particulars apply to  
Salem, N. C., June 1, 1874-23-42. H. W. FRISB

SAY!!

Is Your Life Insured?

If not, have it done at once, but first come to the undersigned and examine statements showing the standing of all the different Companies, and we will select the strongest and safest. The best is always good enough, and in Life Insurance it will cost less than an inferior article.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

is the second largest Life Company in the world, and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.

Its expenses are less than any other Company, therefore its dividends can be and are greater, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no stockholders to take the largest share of the profits.

Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent.  
Salem, N. C. March 5, 1874-10

Cedar Cove Nurseries.

CRAFT & SAILOR, Proprietors,  
RED PLAINS, Yadkin County, N. C.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS are offered to purchasers of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, and STRAWBERRY, and RASPBERRY PLANTS.

PRIZE LIST now ready, with list of leading varieties. Send for it.  
Address CRAFT & SAILOR,  
30-42. Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C.

D. P. MAST,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WINSTON, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.  
Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.  
Office in the Court-House. 6-47.

THOS. R. PURNELL,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we ask is a fair trial.

Particular attention paid to PAMPHLETS, ADVERTISING SHEETS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, CARDS AND TOBACCO LABELS.

LEGAL PLANKS printed to order in a few hours' time.

We guarantee our work to be well done, and will make the most liberal arrangements for HEAVY JOBS, as well as the ordinary styles of printing.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FINE WORK

We would like to make arrangements with merchants, manufacturers and others for all the printing they have to do, as it will materially reduce the prices.

NEW style Initial Letter Paper at the SALEM BOOK STORE, from 20 cents up to \$1 per box.

PAPER. ALSO MEMORANDUMS, AND BLOTTERS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine, Dreka's Dictionary, Blotter, or combination of Word Book with Blotting Case.

FOG: BEING the name of the latest style of NOTE PAPER, with ENVELOPES to match. At the BOOKSTORE.

BURNETT'S Standard Preparations.

'COCAINE, A COMPOUND OF COCAO-NUT OIL, etc for the Hair.

KALLISTON, A COSMETIC for removing Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, &c.

ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH, A N ELIXIR for Preserving and Beautifying the Teeth and Gums.

FINE FRENCH EXTRACTS for the Handkerchief, by the ounce or pound.

YLANG YLANG, Patchouly, Geranium, Rose Geranium, Heliotrope, White Rose, Violet, Mignonette, Musk, &c.

PEPPER, FRESH AND GINGER, GENUINE, P. O. BUILDING, SALEM, N. C.

Spice, Cloves, Cinnamon,

Musical Instruments AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, TAMBOURINES, FLUTES, PIPES, ACCORDIONS.

VIOLIN, GUITAR and BANJO STRINGS.

Extra Violin BOWS and HAIR.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

At Zevely's Drug Store, At Manufacturer's Prices.

Building and Alphabet BLOCKS

FOR CHILDREN, at the BOOKSTORE

Farmers Attention!

THE ADVANCE MOWER! Simple, Cheap, Durable and Efficient.

Warranted to give Satisfaction. PRICE \$120.

THE ADVANCE MOWER is again offered to the South, where a machine of any kind, to be efficient, must be built of strong materials, yet of easy draft. The Advance Mower was built with these facts full in view, therefore to make a Mower both light, yet strong and durable, the manufacturers of the Advance have saved neither time nor expense and have built the entire machine of iron enclosing all the gearing in an iron case, so as to exclude all dirt from the journals, gearing, &c.

The Advance is now an untried machine, but one that is favorably known in almost every county in North Carolina and in all kinds of localities, from the swamps of Eastern North Carolina to the rugged mountains of the Blue Ridge. Send for circular to the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

ZEIGLER & MURPHY, 312-3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

C. A. SIMMONS OUT AGAIN WITH HIS GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

SIMMONS' HEPATIC COMPOUND OR LIVER CURE.

For all derangements of the Kidney, Skin, Stomach, Bowels, &c. it has no equal. It is perfectly harmless and effective. This medicine is pronounced by Dr. C. A. SIMMONS, the former proprietor of Simmons' Liver Regulator, as being far superior to it or any other Liver Medicine now offered the public. For sale wholesale and retail at Zevely's Drug Store, at Manufacturer's prices.

E. L. KING & SONS, Columbia, S. C. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.

April 6, 1874-13-12-42.

ALL in need of VARNISH of a superior quality, can be accommodated at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, SALEM, N. C.

ZEVELY'S

A FORTUNE FOR \$1!

ONE GIFT IS GUARANTEED TO EVERY LADY CONSECUTIVE NUMBERS.

\$50,000 for ONE DOLLAR

"NOW IS YOUR TIME!"

DAME FORTUNE HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES.

50,000 Tickets at \$1.00 each, numbered from 1 to 500,000, inclusive. The exceedingly low price of Tickets brings it within the reach of all.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY OF DENISON, TEXAS.

THE TEXAS GIFT ASSOCIATION

WILL GIVE A GRAND CONCERT

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1874,

And will Distribute to the Ticket Holders \$250,000 IN GIFTS.

Depository, First National Bank, Denison. Distribution to Commence Immediately after the Concert. Managers of the Distribution chosen by the Ticket Holders and Prominent Citizens.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 Grand Cash Gift, \$50,000  
1 " " " 25,000  
1 " " " 15,000  
1 " " " 10,000  
1 " " " 5,000  
1 " " " 2,500  
1 " " " 1,500  
10 " " " \$500 each, 5,000  
20 " " " 250 " 5,000  
30 " " " 150 " 4,500  
50 " " " 100 " 5,000  
100 " " " 50 " 5,000  
100 " " " 25 " 2,500  
200 " " " 20 " 4,000  
500 " " " 10 " 5,000  
1,000 " " " 5 " 5,000  
1,500 " " " 5 " 5,000  
46,250 " " " 1 " 40,160

49,707 Grand Cash amounting to \$200,000  
22 Prizes in Real Estate, am't'g to \$50,000  
49,780 Gifts, amounting to \$250,000

REFERENCES.

Knowing that the management of this Association will be conducted as represented, we cheerfully recommend the same to the public:

James Leonard, John Holford, John B. McDonald, W. H. Wim, H. Toss, J. M. Cook, Aldermen, City of Denison, Texas; Wm. D. Kirk, J. Nevins, City Treasurer; W. B. Boss, Lone Star Mills; Weekly Times, Denison; E. E. Fuller, Alamo Hotel; M. Gohland & Co., Merchants; William Hughes, Real Estate Broker; First National Bank, Denison; Col. Frank Schrader, Esq., Mayor; Daily and Weekly News, Denison; Samuel A. Cook, Real Estate Broker; Col. T. H. Warren, Real Estate Broker; Chas. E. Maurice, U. S. Commissioner; Col. Samuel Brooks, Galveston, Texas; Joseph Perry, Attorney at Law; E. B. R. R. J. W. Jennings, Esq., Postmaster U. S. Senate; Col. L. W. Shepherd, Alamo Hotel, Denison; Gen. G. A. Buel, U. S. Army, Ft. Griffith, Texas; Merchants & Planter's Bank, Denison; S. G. Eddy, Division Superintendent M. K. & T. R. R.; Col. E. J. Strang, Q. M. U. S. Army, Denison, Texas; Goode, Shinnick & Co., Cotton Brokers, Denison; E. D. Clunk, Manager Cotton Compress Co., Denison.

A statement of the Distribution will be published and forwarded to ticket holders, and all gifts will be promptly paid after the distribution.

Good and Responsible Persons Wanted to work for the interests of this Association. LIBERAL COMMISSIONS ALLOWED.

How to Remit to Us. Money should be sent by Express or by Draft, Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter. Address all Communications to ALPHEUS R. COLLINS, Sec'y, DENISON, TEXAS. Nov. 5, 1874.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSE KEEPERS!

PATASCO BAKING POWDER.

A NEW AND STUNNING PREPARATION. Cheaper than any Powder in the market. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, an Infallible Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Pains in the Breast, Liver Complaints, &c.

SIX CAKES of Glycerine, or Honey Soap, put up in neat packages for only 25 cents, or twelve cakes for 40 cents.

RADWAY'S Sarsaparilla Resolvent, the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

FOR SALE AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

P. O. Building, Salem, N. C.

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]

ATTENDS TO BUSINESS BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of the Government

OFFICE 421 E. STREET, OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT T.

Post-Office Address. Lock Box, 76, Salem City, D. C.

WE A FRESH SUPPLY OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, CHEAP FOR CASH.

White Wash Brushes.

A LOT OF SUPERIOR WHITE WASH BRUSHES. ZEVELY'S Drug Store. Just received at May 2, 1874.

DRAWING PAPER.

CAP, DEMY and MEDIUM sizes Drawing Paper just received at the BOOKSTORE.

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